Fill in the blanks MCQ Question Answer

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Question: 1. One dark night a Darvesh _____ passing by a dry well.

Option A. wasnt

Option B. happened to be

Option C. discovered in

Option D. found to

Question: 2. Nordisk have recently _____ a product called Glucometer.

Option A. started

Option B. commissioned

Option C. launched

Option D. begun

Question: 3. I had already published a novel and it was an unexpected success. I thought my _____ .

Option A. days were up

Option B. chances were good

Option C. lady luck was happy

Option D. fortune was made

Question: 4. The neighbour grabbed the boy, and rolled him on the road to _____ the flames.

Option A. cover

Option B. kill

Option C. burn out

Option D. fizz out

Question: 5. Sam asked me to keep this secret _____ .

Option A. secret

Option B. in myself

Option C. amongst us

Option D. between us

Question: 6. Sometimes the greatest inventions _____ an idea of startling simplicity.

Option A. stumbles upon

Option B. hinge upon

Option C. starves without

Option D. lacks

Question: 7. Real friends, genuinely wanting the best for the organisation, _____ different

garbs.

Option A. come in
Option B. clad in
Option C. dressed in
Option D. clothed in

Question: 8. There was a major accident. The plane crashed. The pilot _____ did not see the tower.

Option A. likely
Option B. probably
Option C. scarcely
Option D. hurriedly

Question: 9. The car we were travelling in _____ a mile from home.

Option A. broke off
Option B. broke down
Option C. broke into
Option D. broke up

Question: 10. What are you _____ in the kitchen cupboard?

Option A. looking in
Option B. looking on
Option C. looking to
Option D. looking for

Question: 11. I did not see the point of _____ waiting for them, so I went home.

Option A. hanging around
Option B. hanging on
Option C. hang together
Option D. hanging up

Question: 12. He lost confidence and _____ of the deal at the last minute.

Option A. backed out
Option B. backed on
Option C. backed down
Option D. backed onto Practice Exercise

Question: 13. The prisoner showed no _____ for his crimes.

Option A. hatred
Option B. obstinacy
Option C. remorse
Option D. anger

Question: 14. It is inconceivable that in many schools children are subjected to physical _____ in the name of discipline.

Option A. violation

Option B. exercise

Option C. violence

Option D. security

Question: 15. We have not yet fully realised the _____ consequences of the war.

Option A. happy

Option B. pleasing

Option C. grim

Option D. exciting

Question: 16. The Romans were _____ science.

Option A. bad in

Option B. bad to

Option C. bad for

Option D. bad at

Question: 17. To ___time, please go___ foot and not by bus.

Option A. spend, with

Option B. kill, towards

Option C. utilise, on

Option D. gain, on

Question: 18. After a recent mild paralytic attack his movements are_____ restricted otherwise he is still very active.

Option A. entirely

Option B. slightly

Option C. nowhere

Option D. frequently

Question: 19. Despite his _____ he had to suffer.

Option A. punishment

Option B. fault

Option C. negligence

Option D. innocence

Question: 20. Ravi was always_____ of the good fortune of others.

Option A. miserable

Option B. irritable

Option C. greedy

Option D. envious

Question: 21. Cellular phone service has_____ in a new phase of communication.

Option A. called

Option B. ushered

Option C. resulted

Option D. started

Question: 22. The present____has not prevented the railway minister from announcing an increasing number of superfast trains.

Option A. crisis

Option B. syndrome

Option C. generation

Option D. stability

Question: 23. She was a devoted wife and looked____ her husband very well.

Option A. after

Option B. at

Option C. for

Option D. upon

Question: 24. It is a penal_____to bribe a public servant.

Option A. charge

Option B. offence

Option C. code

Option D. tight

Question: 25. The teacher_____the boys comic which he was reading during the Mathematics period.

Option A. possessed

Option B. procured

Option C. abandoned

Option D. seized

Question: 26. This is a_____ translation of the speech.

Option A. literary

Option B. literal

Option C. verbal

Option D. verbatim

Question: 27. She put____ a brief appearance at the end of the party.

Option A. on

Option B. in

Option C. across

Option D. up

Question: 28. Once he has signed the agreement, he wont be able to back_____.

Option A. up

Option B. in

Option C. at

Option D. out

Question: 29. The master dispensed_____the services of his servant.

Option A. up

Option B. with

Option C. from

Option D. through

Question: 30. That charming girl was the ____ of all eyes.

Option A. target

Option B. cynosure

Option C. doggerel

Option D. ambition

Answer Sheet

1	B	
2	C	Option (c) is correct, because a product is launched. Launch refers to introducing something to the public for the first time. Start means to just begin or set in motion, it is synonymous with begun; whereas, commissioned means to give an official approval.
3	D	The speaker is saying that his novel was a success, but that is not what he/she expected. Option (d) is correct, because making a fortune means achieving a lot of success, prosperity or making lots of money. So, it refers to achieving success, which is what the context is. Option (a) is wrong, because days were up is an idiom which refers to ending or coming to an end, this ending could be of anything, like success, happiness etc. But the author, in fact, got success, so this option is logically incorrect. Option (b) is wrong because chances are not talked about after the result and similarly, option (c) can be ruled out too.
4	B	The statement probably talks about a situation in which a boy catches fire and the neighbour saves him. The neighbour did that by grabbing and then rolling him on the road to extinguish the fire. We have to pick the right word that describes this action. Option (b) is correct, because to kill the flames would mean extinguishing the fire and this is exactly what is needed here. Option (a) is wrong. Option (c) is wrong, because the flames do not burn out, the fuel does. Option (d) is wrong, because fizz refers to become bubbly or frothy, so it is clearly not the right word here.
5	D	Option (d) is correct, as the secret was kept between the speaker and Sam. Option (a) is wrong, because then the statement becomes redundant. Option (b) is incorrect. Option (c)

		is wrong, because amongst is used in the case when more than two people or entities are involved.
6	B	The speaker is talking about how sometimes the greatest inventions are formed on or depend on simple ideas or basic thoughts. Option (b) is the correct option because it means to depend on, which fits in perfectly with the statement as then it would mean that some of the greatest inventions depend on simplistic ideas.
7	A	The given statement refers that real friends i.e. the ones who really feel for the organization, are witnessed in different forms or appearances. Although, garb refers to clothes, and thereby options (b), (c), and (d) do look probable, but come in refers to approaching someone or appear in front of someone which is what the author means.
8	B	The word probably means likely (very/most).
9	B	The word broke down means collapse.
10	D	The word looking for means in search of.
11	A	The word hanging around means linger or wait around.
12	A	The word backed out means go back on or withdraw from.
13	C	Remorse is an emotion/action/feeling after the crime is done. Hatred is for the other people who saw/hear/ gone through crime but certainly not for the prisoner. Crime is done in anger and a cause. Obstinacy is stubbornness. Only emotion that suits the context is Remorse.
14	C	If it would have been security then it would have been provided in the statement not subjected. Exercise does not fit. Violation (to breech) is also out of place. Use of physical in statement indicates violence. It fits best in the blank.
15	C	War is a negative word and it is synonym with mass destruction, death hence certainly has grim consequences. Happy, Pleasing, exciting all have positive sense; so can not be linked with war.
16	D	Suppose you do not know exact meaning of all the options. Let us try solving it with critical reasoning approach. Bad for science does not look sense full. Bad to does not suit. Bad in science looks convincing but it is slang not the right answers. People usually use - I am bad in mathematics but not in science. This is not right as per Standard English. With subjects at is used as connector.
17	D	A clever way to tackle this question would be to see the second as a prepositional usage. You go on foot. So, our choices narrow down to (c) and (d). Now, would you be utilising time if you go on foot? Perhaps not. So, (c) is eliminated. If you do something in order to gain time you do it in order to give yourself enough time. For what? To think of an excuse or a way out of a difficult situation.
18	B	Note that the paralytic attack was mild, which gives us the clue that its effect would be slight. This is further substantiated by the second part of the sentence: …otherwise he is still very active means there is some (slight) trouble but not much.
		As a matter of rule, who should suffer? The guilty?. But the word despite points to the

19	D	contrary. Hence, innocence.
20	D	When someone else has good fortune (luck), the general feeling is: Why is he the favoured one? Why not I? This is a feeling of envy.
21	B	Ushered (show or guide somewhere) seems to be the most appropriate in the context of the sentence.
22	A	Only something negative can prevent a good measure. We have two choices representing negativeness: (a) and (b). But (b) is not applicable: A syndrome is a medical condition that is characterised by a particular group of signs and symptoms.
23	A	Let us look at the look phrases. If you look after someone, you do what is necessary to keep him healthy, safe, or in good condition. If you look after something, you are responsible for it. It is your duty to see that it functions all right. If you look ahead you think about what is going to happen in the future; you make plans for the future. On the contrary, if you look back you think about things that happened in the past. If A looks down on B, A considers B to be inferior or unimportant. If you look forward to something that is going to happen, you want it to happen because you think you will enjoy it. If you look into a problem you try to find out about it; you examine the facts related to the problem. If you look on while something happens, you watch it happening without taking part yourself. If you look up a fact or a piece of information, you find it out by looking in a reference book, list etc. If you look up to someone, especially someone, older than you, you respect and admire him.
24	B	The word penal means punishable by law. Hence, offence is the correct choice. An offence is a crime that breaks a particular law and requires a particular punishment. A sin, on the other hand, is a moral wrong. If you sin, you break the laws of God.
25	D	The comic: (comics book) changes hands - it goes from the boy to the teacher. Only (b), (c) and (d) give this sense of change of hands. Of these, seized is the most appropriate. If someone in authority (here the teacher) seizes your property (here the boys comic), they take it from you, often by force. Of course, no boy would willingly part with his comic
26	B	A literal translation is one in which you translate each word of the original work. Since each language has its own idiom, a literal translation leads to awkward usage. A literal translation is therefore not considered good. A good translation gives the meaning of each expression, sentence or paragraph, using words that sound natural.
27	B	
28	D	
29	B	
30	B	If you are the cynosure of all eyes, you are a centre of attention or interest.